

PRACTICE TEST 1

October 1990

Passage 1

During the early years of this century, wheat was seen as the very lifeblood of Western Canada. When the crops were good, the economy was good; when the crops failed, there was depression. People on city streets watched the yields and the price of wheat with almost as much feeling as if they were growers. The marketing of wheat became an increasingly favorite topic of conversation.

War set the stage for the most dramatic events in marketing the western crop. For years, farmers mistrusted speculative grain selling as carried on through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Wheat prices were generally low in the autumn, but farmers could not wait for markets to improve. It had happened too often that they sold their wheat soon after harvest when farm debts were coming due, only to see prices rising and speculators getting rich. On various occasions, producer groups asked for firmer controls, but governments had no wish to become involved, at least not until wartime wheat prices threatened to run wild.

Anxious to check inflation and rising living costs, the federal government appointed a board of grain supervisors to handle deliveries from the crops of 1917 and 1918. Grain Exchange trading was suspended, and farmers sold at prices fixed by the board. To handle the crop of 1919, the government appointed the first Canadian Wheat Board, with full authority to buy, sell, and set prices.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
(A) To explain how wheat is marketed today
(B) To justify suspension of trading on the Grain Exchange
(C) To describe the origins of the Canadian Wheat Board
(D) To argue for further reforms on the Canadian Wheat Board
2. The author uses the term "lifeblood" (line 1) to indicate that wheat was
(A) difficult to produce in large quantities (B) susceptible to many parasites
(C) essential to the health of the country (D) expensive to gather and transport.
3. According to the passage, most farmers debts had to be paid
(A) when the autumn harvest had just been completed
(A) because wheat prices were high
(C) as soon as the Winnipeg Grain Exchange demanded payment
(D) when crop failure caused depression
4. According to the passage, wheat prices be-came unmanageable because of conditions caused by
(A) farmers (B) supervisors (C) weather (D) war
5. In line 13, the word "check" could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) control (B) investigate (C) finance (D) reinforce
6. According to the passage, a preliminary step in the creation of the Canadian Wheat Board was the appointment of
(A) the Winnipeg Grain Exchange (B) a board of supervisors
(C) several producer groups (D) a new government

Passage 2

American Indians played a central role in the war known as the American Revolution. To them, however, the dispute between the colonists and England was

peripheral. For American Indians the conflict was a war for American Indian independence, and whichever side they chose they lost it. Mary Brant was a powerful influence among the Iroquois. She was a Mohawk, the leader of the society of all Iroquois matrons, and the widow of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Her brother, Joseph Brant, is the best-known American Indian warrior of the Revolution, yet she may have exerted even more influence in the Confederacy than he did. She used her influence to keep the western tribes of Iroquois loyal to the English king, George III. When the colonists won the war, she and her tribe had to abandon their lands and retreat to Canada. On the other side, Nancy Ward held position of authority in the Cherokee nation. She had fought as a warrior in the war against the Creeks and as a reward for her heroism was made "Beloved Woman" of the tribe. This office made her chief of the women's council and a member of the council of chiefs. She was friendly with the White settlers and supported the Patriots during the Revolution. Yet the Cherokees too lost their land.

1. What is the main point the author makes in the passage?
 - (A) Siding with the English in the Revolution helped American Indians regain their land.
 - (B) At the time of the Revolution, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs had little power.
 - (C) Regardless of whom they supported in the Revolution, American Indians lost their land.
 - (D) The outcome of the Revolution was largely determined by American Indian women.
2. The word "it" in line 4 refers to
 - (A) side
 - (B) revolution
 - (C) dispute
 - (D) independence
3. According to the passage, Mary Brant's husband had been a
 - (A) government official
 - (B) Mohawk chief
 - (C) revolutionary hero
 - (D) Cherokee council member
4. The word "he" in line 8 could be replaced by
 - (A) Sir William Johnson
 - (B) the Superintendent of Indian Affairs
 - (C) Joseph Brant
 - (D) George III
5. To which tribe did Nancy Ward belong?
 - (A) Mohawk
 - (B) Iroquois
 - (C) Cherokee
 - (D) Creek
6. How did Nancy Ward gain her position of authority?
 - (A) By bravery in battle
 - (B) By marriage to a chief
 - (C) By joining the Confederacy
 - (D) By being born into a powerful family
7. According to the passage, what did Mary Brant and Nancy Ward have in common?
 - (A) Each was called "Beloved Woman" by her tribe.
 - (B) Each influenced her tribe's role in the American Revolution
 - (C) Each lost a brother in the American Revolution.
 - (D) Each went to England after the American Revolution.

Passage 3

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York

City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120, 000 kilowatts-enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass- walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment builders ~f skyscrapers have begun to use double glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on a city's sanitation facilities, too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage each year--as much as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

Skyscrapers also interfere with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic. In Boston in the late 1960's. some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass on Boston Common.

Still, people continue to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always built them - personal ambition, civic pride, and the desire of owners to have the largest possible amount of rentable space.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) compare skyscrapers with other modern structures
 - (B) describe skyscrapers and their effect on the environment
 - (C) advocate the use of masonry in the construction of skyscrapers
 - (D) illustrate some architectural designs of skyscrapers
2. According to the passage, what is one disadvantage of skyscrapers that have mirrored walls?
 - (A) The exterior surrounding air is heated.
 - (B) The windows must be cleaned daily.
 - (C) Construction time is increased.
 - (D) Extra air-conditioning equipment is needed.
3. According to the passage, in the late 1960's some residents of Boston were concerned with which aspect of skyscrapers?
 - (A) The noise from their construction
 - (B) The removal of trees from building sites
 - (C) The harmful effects on the city's grass
 - (D) The high cost of rentable office space
4. The author raises issues that would most concern which of the following groups?
 - (A) Electricians
 - (B) Environmentalists
 - (C) Aviators
 - (D) Teachers
5. Where in the passage does the author compare the energy consumption of skyscrapers with that of a city?
 - (A) Lines 5-8
 - (B) Lines 13-14
 - (C) Lines 19-21
 - (D) Lines 22-24

Passage 4

It was not "the comet of the century experts predicted it might be. Nevertheless, Kohoutek had provided a bonanza of scientific information. It was first spotted 370 million miles from Earth, by an astronomer who was searching the sky for asteroids, and after whom the comet was named. Scientists who tracked Kohoutek the ten months before it passed the Earth predicted the comet would be a brilliant spectacle. But Kohoutek fell short of these predictions, disappointing millions of amateur sky watchers, when it proved

too pale to be seen with the unaided eye. Researchers were delighted nonetheless with the new information they were able to glean from their investigation of the comet. Perhaps the most significant discovery was the identification of two important chemical compounds-methyl cyanide and hydrogen cyanide-never before seen in comets, but found in the far reaches of interstellar space. This discovery revealed new clues about the origin of comets. Most astronomers agree that comets are primordial remnants from the formation of the solar system, but whether they were born between Jupiter and Neptune or much farther out toward interstellar space has been the subject of much debate. If compounds no more complex than ammonia and methane, key components of Jupiter, were seen in comets, it would suggest that comets form within the planetary orbits. But more complex compounds such as the methyl cyanide found in Kohoutek, point to formation far beyond the planets where the deep freeze of space has kept them unchanged.

1. What is the subject of the passage?
(A) What was learned from Kohoutek
(B) What was disappointing about Kohoutek
(C) Where Kohoutek was spotted
(D) How Kohoutek was tracked
2. Why was Kohoutek referred to as "the comet of the century"?
(A) It was thought to be extremely old.
(B) It passes the Earth once a century.
(C) Scientists predicted it would be very bright.
(D) Scientists have been tracking it for a century.
3. In what respect was Kohoutek a disappointment?
(A) It could be seen only through special equipment.
(B) It did not approach the Earth.
(C) It did not provide valuable scientific information.
(D) It was moving too rapidly for scientists to photograph.
4. Before the investigation of Kohoutek, where had methyl cyanide been known to exist?
(A) In comets
(B) On asteroids
(C) Between Jupiter and Neptune
(D) Beyond the Earth's solar system
5. According to the passage, what is one major component of Jupiter?
(A) Hydrogen cyanide
(B) Methyl cyanide
(C) Hydrogen
(D) Ammonia
6. What aspect of Kohoutek did scientists find most interesting?
(A) Its shape
(B) Its composition
(C) Its orbit
(D) Its size
7. Which of the following questions is best answered by information gained from Kohoutek?
(A) Where were comets formed?
(B) When were comets formed?
(C) When was the solar system formed?
(D) How was the solar system formed?

Passage 5

George Washington Carver showed that plant life was more than just food for animals and humans. Carver's first step was to analyze plant parts to find out what they were made of. He then combined these simpler isolated substances with other substances to create new products.

The branch of chemistry that studies and finds ways to use raw materials from farm products to make industrial products is called chemurgy. Carver was one of the first and greatest chemurgists of all time. Today the science of chemurgy is better known as

Carver never cared about getting credit for the new products he created. He never tried to patent his discoveries or get wealthy from them. He turned down many offers to leave Tuskegee Institute to become a rich scientist in private industry. Thomas Edison, inventor of the electric light, offered him a laboratory in Detroit to carry out food research. When the United States government made him a collaborator in the Mycology and Plant Disease Survey of the Department of Agriculture, he accepted the position with the understanding that he wouldn't have to leave Tuskegee. An authority on plant diseases-especially of the fungus variety- sent hundreds of specimens to the United States Department of Agriculture. At the peak of his career. Carver's fame and influence were known on every continent.

1. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
 - (A) The work and career of George Washington Carver
 - (B) The research conducted at Tuskegee Institute
 - (C) The progress of the science of synthetics
 - (D) The use of plants as a source of nutrition
2. In line 2, the word "step" could best be replaced by
 - (A) footprint
 - (B) action
 - (C) scale
 - (D) stair
3. According to the passage, chemurgy can be defined as the
 - (A) combination of chemistry and metallurgy
 - (B) research on chemistry of the soil
 - (C) study of the relationship between sunlight and energy
 - (D) development of industrial products from farm products
4. Why does the author mention Thomas Edison's offer to Carver?
 - (A) To illustrate one of Carver's many opportunities
 - (B) To portray the wealth of one of Carver's competitors
 - (C) To contrast Edison's contribution with that of Carver
 - (D) To describe Carver's dependence on industrial support
5. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage as work done by Carver?
 - (A) Research on electricity
 - (B) Analysis of plant parts
 - (C) Invention of new products
 - (D) Research on plant diseases

PRACTICE TEST 2

Questions 1-11

_____ The work of the railroad pioneers in America became the basis for a great surge of railroad building halfway through the nineteenth century that linked the nation together as never before. Railroads eventually became the nation's number one transportation system, and remained so until the construction of the interstate highway system halfway through the twentieth century. They were of crucial importance in stimulating economic expansion, but their influence reached beyond the economy and was pervasive in American society at large.

_____ By 1804, English as well as American inventors had experimented with steam engines for moving land vehicles. In 1825, John Stevens ran a locomotive and cars around in a circular track on his New Jersey estate, which the public saw as an amusing toy. And in 1825, after opening a short length of track, the Stockton to Darlington Railroad in England became the first line to carry general traffic. American businesspeople, especially those in the Atlantic coastal region who looked for better communication with the West, quickly became interested in the English experiment. The first company in America to begin actual operations was the Baltimore and Ohio, which opened a thirteen-mile length of track in 1830. It used a team of horses to pull a train of passenger carriages and freight wagons along the track. Steam locomotive power didn't come into regular service until two years later.

_____ However, for the first decade or more, there was not yet a true railroad system. Even the longest of the lines was relatively short in the 1830's, and most of them served simply to connect water routes to each other, not to link one railroad to another. Even when two lines did connect, the tracks often differed in width, so cars from one line couldn't fit onto tracks of the next line. Schedules were unreliable and wrecks were frequent. Significantly, however, some important developments during the 1830's and 1840's included the introduction of heavier iron rails, more flexible and powerful locomotives, and passenger cars were redesigned to become more stable, comfortable, and larger. By the end of 1830 only 23 miles of track had been laid in the country. But by 1836, more than 1,000 miles of track had been laid in eleven States, and within the decade, almost 3,000 miles had been constructed. By that early age, the United States had already surpassed Great Britain in railroad construction, and particularly from the mid-1860's, the late nineteenth century belonged to the railroads.

1. The word "stimulating" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) helping (B) changing (C) promoting (D) influencing
2. The word "their" in line 6 refers to
(A) railroad pioneers (B) railroads
(C) the interstate highway system (D) American society
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) The United States regarded Great Britain as a competitor in developing the most efficient railroad system
(B) Steam locomotive power was first used in 1832

- (C) American businessmen saw railroads as a threat to established businesses
(D) Steam locomotives replaced horses because of the distances across the country
4. The author concludes that for the first decade or more, there was not yet a true railroad system because
(A) passenger cars were not stable, comfortable or large
(B) locomotives were not powerful enough
(C) schedules were unreliable and wrecks were frequent
(D) lines were relatively short and not usually linked
5. The word "schedules" in line 23 is closest in meaning to:
(A) safety procedures (B) employees
(C) timetables (D) railroad tracks
6. Which of the following is NOT true about the 1830's and 1840's (line 24)
(A) passenger cars became larger (B) schedules were reliable
(C) locomotives became more powerful (D) tracks were heavier
7. The word "stable" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
(A) fixed (B) supportive (C) reliable (D) sound
8. By what time had almost 3,000 miles of track been laid?
(A) 1830 (B) 1836 (C) 1840 (D) mid-1860s
9. The word "surpassed" in line 29 is closest in meaning to
(A) exceeded (B) beaten (C) overtaken (D) equaled
10. Where in the passage does the author outline the main conclusions about the importance of railroads in America?
(A) Lines 3-7 (B) Lines 14-18 (C) Lines 19-21 (D) Lines 29-31
11. Why does the author include details about Great Britain in the passage?
(A) To compare developments in both the United States and Great Britain
(B) To illustrate the competitiveness between the two countries
(C) To show where Americans got their ideas and technology from
(D) To provide a more complete historical context

Questions 12-19

- _____ The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded annually and the first woman to win this prize was Baroness Bertha Felicie Sophie von Suttner in 1905. In fact, her work inspired the creation of the Prize. The first American woman to win this prize was Jane Addams, in 1931. However, Addams is best known as the founder of Hull House.
- (5) _____ Jane Addams was born in 1860, into a wealthy family. She was one of a small number of women in her generation to graduate from college. Her commitment to improving the lives of those around her led her to work for social reform and world peace. In the 1880s Jane Addams traveled to Europe. While she was in London, she visited a 'settlement house' called Toynbee Hall.
- (10) Inspired by Toynbee Hall, Addams and her friend, Ellen Gates Starr, opened Hull House in a neighborhood of slums in Chicago in 1899. Hull House provided a day care center for children of working mothers, a community kitchen, and visiting nurses. Addams and her staff gave classes in English literacy, art, and other subjects. Hull House also became a meeting place for clubs and labor unions. Most of the people who worked with Addams in Hull House were well

educated, middle-class women. Hull House gave them an opportunity to use their education and it provided a training ground for careers in social work.

1

Before World War I, Addams was probably the most beloved woman in America. In a newspaper poll that asked, "Who among our contemporaries are of the most value to the community?", Jane Addams was rated second, after Thomas Edison. When she opposed America's involvement in World War I, however, newspaper editors called her a traitor and a fool, but she never changed her mind. Jane Addams was a strong champion of several other causes. Until 1920, American women could not vote. Addams joined in the movement for women's suffrage and was a vice president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and was president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Her reputation was gradually restored during the last years of her life. She died of cancer in 1935.

2

12. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?
(A) The first award of the Nobel Peace Prize to an American woman
(B) A woman's work for social reform and world peace
(C) The early development of Social Work in America
(D) Contributions of educated women to American society
13. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) the work of Baroness Bertha Felicie Sophie von Suttner was an inspiration to Jane Addams
(B) Jane Addams is most famous for her opening of Hull House
(C) those who lived near Hull House had very poor literacy skills
(D) Jane Addams considered herself as a citizen of the world rather than of one particular country
14. The word "commitment" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) involvement (B) obligation (C) dedication (D) enthusiasm
15. Jane Addams was inspired to open Hull House because:
(A) it gave educated women an opportunity to use their education and develop careers in social work
(B) she traveled to Europe in the 1880s
(C) she visited Toynbee Hall
(D) she was invited by a 'settlement house' in Chicago
16. The word "their" in line 15 refers to
(A) children of working mothers (B) middle-class women
(C) visiting nurses (D) labor union members
17. The word "contemporaries" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
(A) people of the same time (B) famous people still alive
(C) elected officials (D) people old enough to vote
18. According to the passage, Jane Addams' reputation was damaged when she
(A) allowed Hull House to become a meeting place for clubs and labor unions
(C) joined in the movement for women's suffrage
(C) became a founding member of the NAACP
(D) opposed America's involvement in World War I

19. Where in the passage does the author mention the services provided by Hull House?
 (A) Lines 5-10 (B) Lines 10-15 (C) Lines 15-20 (D) Lines 20-25

Questions 20-29

The medieval artists didn't know about perspective; they didn't want to make their people look like real, individual people in a real, individual scene. They wanted to show the truth, the eternal quality of their religious stories. So these artists didn't need to know about perspective.

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In the European Renaissance period, artists wanted to show the importance of the individual person and his or her possessions and surroundings. A flat medieval style couldn't show this level of reality and the artists needed a new technique. It was the Italian artist Brunelleschi who discovered the technique of perspective drawing. At first the artists of the Renaissance only had single-point perspective. Later they realized that they could have two-pointed perspective and still later multi-point perspective.

(10
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With two-point perspective they could turn an object (like a building) at an angle to the picture and draw two sides of it. The technique of perspective which seems so natural to us now is an invented technique, a part of the "grammar of painting". Like all bits of grammar there are exceptions about perspective. For example, only vertical and horizontal surfaces seem to meet on eye level. Sloping roof tops don't meet on eye level.

(15
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For 500 years, artists in Europe made use of perspective drawing in their pictures. Nevertheless, there are a range of priorities that artists in displaying individual styles. Crivelli wanted to show depth in his picture and he used a simple single-point perspective. Cezanne always talked about space and volume. Van Gogh, like some of the other painters of the Impressionist period, was interested in Japanese prints. And Japanese artists until this century were always very strong designers of "flat" pictures. Picasso certainly made pictures which have volume and depth. However, he wanted to keep our eyes on the surface and to remind us that his paintings are paintings and not illusions.

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It is technically easy to give an illusion of depth. However, a strong two-dimensional design is just as important as a feeling of depth, and perhaps more important.

(25
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20. The passage mainly discusses
 (A) the difference between medieval and Renaissance art
 (B) how the technique of perspective influenced the modern art
 (C) the discovery of the technique of perspective
 (D) the contribution of Renaissance artists
21. The word "eternal" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 (A) timeless (B) infinite (C) frequent (D) constant
22. According to the passage, which is the main concern for medieval artists?
 (A) the individual person and his/her possessions and surroundings
 (B) real people, real scenes
 (C) eternal timeless truth of the earth
 (D) themes of religious stories

23. The discovery of perspective was the result of
 (A) Renaissance artists' to prove that the medieval artists could show level of reality
 (B) the need to turn an object at an angle and draw more than one side of it
 (C) the subject being shifted from religious stories to individual person and surroundings.
 (D) natural evolution of human senses
24. The word "it" in line 12 refers to
 (A) the picture (B) perspective (C) angle (D) the object
25. The word "Grammar " in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 (A) construction (B) grammatical rules
 (C) rules and regulations (D) tones and volume
26. The author's purpose to give the example in line14-15 is to
 (A) explain how perspective work in painting
 (B) support two-pointed perspective
 (C) illustrate that there are exceptions about perspective
 (D) point out that the technique of perspective though seems so natural is an invented technique
27. The following artists' priorities in style shift away from perspective EXCEPT
 (A) Crivelli (B) Cezanne (C) Japanese artists (D) Brunelleschi
28. The word "Illusion" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
 (A) deception (B) photograph (C) decoration (D) illustration
29. It can be inferred from the passage that Renaissance artists
 (A) embraced the medieval style of eternal truth
 (B) needed to develop a new approach towards painting to show a new level of reality
 (C) were inspired by vertical and horizontal surfaces in inventing the technique of perspective
 (D) saw two dimensional design more important than a feeling of depth

Questions 30-39

Lin e (5) There are two main hypotheses when it comes to explaining the emergence of modern humans. The 'Out of Africa' theory holds that homo sapiens burst onto the scene as a new species around 150,000 to 200,000 years ago in Africa and subsequently replaced archaic humans such as the Neandertals. The other model, known as multi-regional evolution or regional continuity, posits far more ancient and diverse roots for our kind. Proponents of this view believe that homo sapiens arose in Africa some 2 million years ago and evolved as a single species spread across the Old World, with populations in different regions linked through genetic and cultural exchange.

(10) Of these two models, Out of Africa, which was originally developed based on fossil evidence, and supported by much genetic research, has been favored by the majority of evolution scholars. The vast majority of these genetic studies have focused on DNA from living populations, and although some small progress has been made in recovering DNA from Neandertal that appears to support multi-regionalism, the chance of recovering nuclear DNA from early human fossils is quite slim at present. Fossils thus remain very
 (15) much a part of the human origins debate.

Another means of gathering theoretical evidence is through bones. Examinations of early modern human skulls from Central Europe and Australia

dated to between 20,000 and 30,000 years old have suggested that both groups apparently exhibit traits seen in their Middle Eastern and African predecessors. But the early modern specimens from Central Europe also display Neandertal traits, and the early modern Australians showed affinities to archaic Homo from Indonesia. Meanwhile, the debate among paleoanthropologists continues, as supporters of the two hypotheses challenge the evidence and conclusions of each other.

- 20)
30. The passage primarily discusses which of the following
- (A) Evidence that supports the “Out of Africa” theory
 - (B) Two hypotheses and some evidence on the human origins debate
 - (C) The difficulties in obtaining agreement among theorists on the human origins debate
 - (D) That fossils remain very much a part of the human origins debate
31. The word “emergence” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) complexity
 - (B) development
 - (C) appearance
 - (D) decline
32. The word “proponents” in line 6 is closet in meaning to
- (A) experts
 - (B) advocates
 - (C) inspectors
 - (D) historians
33. All of the following are true except
- (A) three methods of gathering evidence are mentioned in the passage
 - (B) the multi-regional model goes back further in history.
 - (C) the Out of Africa model has had more support from scholars
 - (D) DNA studies offer one of the best ways in future to provide clear evidence.
34. The word “slim” in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- (A) small
 - (B) narrow
 - (C) thin
 - (D) difficult
35. Which of the following is not true
- (A) the vast majority of genetic studies have focused on living populations
 - (B) early modern human skulls all support the same conclusions
 - (C) both hypotheses focus on Africa as a location for the new species.
 - (D) early modern Australian skulls have similarities to those from Indonesia.
36. In line 18, the word “their ” refers to which of the following
- (A) Middle Easterners and Africans
 - (B) skulls
 - (C) central Europeans and Australians
 - (D) traits
37. Which of the following is NOT true about the two hypotheses
- (A) Both hypotheses regard Neandertals to be the predecessors of modern humans
 - (B) Genetic studies have supported both hypotheses
 - (C) Both hypotheses cite Africa as an originating location.
 - (D) One hypothesis dates the emergence of homo sapiens much earlier than the other.
38. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) there is likely to be an end to the debate in the near future
 - (B) the debate will interest historians to take part in
 - (C) the debate is likely to be less important in future
 - (D) there is little likelihood that the debate will die down.
39. According to the passage, the multi-regional evolution model posits far more diverse roots for our kind because
- (A) Evidence from examinations of early modern human skulls has come from a number of different parts of the world.
 - (B) DNA from Neandertal appears to support multi-regionalism

- (C) Populations in different regions were linked through genetic and cultural exchange
 (D) This has been supported by fossil evidence

Questions 40-50

Although management principles have been implemented since ancient times, most management scholars trace the beginning of modern management thought back to the early 1900s, beginning with the pioneering work of Frederick Taylor (1856-1915). Taylor was the first person to study work scientifically. He is most famous for introducing techniques of time and motion study, differential piece rate systems, and for systematically specializing the work of operating employees and managers. Along with other pioneers such as Frank and Lillian Gilbreth, Taylor set the stage, labeling his philosophy and methods “scientific management”. At that time, his philosophy, which was concerned with productivity, but which was often misinterpreted as promoting worker interests at the expense of management, was in marked contrast to the prevailing industrial norms of worker exploitation.

The time and motion study concepts were popularized by Frank and Lillian Gilbreth. The Gilbreths had 12 children. By analyzing his children’s dishwashing and bedmaking chores, this pioneer efficiency expert, Frank Gilbreth, hit on principles whereby workers could eliminate waste motion. He was memorialized by two of his children in their 1949 book called “Cheaper by the Dozen”.

The Gilbreth methods included using stop watches to time worker movements and special tools (cameras and special clocks) to monitor and study worker performance, and also involved identification of “therbligs” (Gilbreth spelled backwards) – basic motions used in production jobs. Many of these motions and accompanying times have been used to determine how long it should take a skilled worker to perform a given job. In this way an industrial engineer can get a handle on the approximate time it should take to produce a product or provide a service. However, use of work analysis in this way is unlikely to lead to useful results unless all five work dimensions are considered: physical, psychological, social, cultural, and power.

40. What is the passage primarily about?
 (A) The limitations of pioneering studies in understanding human behavior
 (B) How time and motion studies were first developed
 (C) The first applications of a scientific approach to understanding human behavior
 (D) The beginnings of modern management theory
41. The word “which” in line 9 refers to
 (A) scientific management (B) philosophy
 (C) productivity (D) time and motion study
42. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that
 (A) workers welcomed the application of scientific management
 (B) Taylor’s philosophy is different from the industrial norms
 (C) by the early 1900s science had reached a stage where it could be applied to the workplace
 (D) workers were no longer exploited after the introduction of scientific management.
43. The word “prevailing” in line 10 is closest in meaning to
 (A) predominant (B) broadly accepted (C) prevalent (D) common

- 44.** According to the passage, Frank Gilbreth discovered how workers could eliminate waste motion by
- (A) using special tools such as cameras and clocks
 - (B) using stop watches
 - (C) applying scientific management principles
 - (D) watching his children do their chores
- 45.** The basic motions used in production jobs were given which one of following names by Frank Gilbreth?
- (A) dimensions
 - (B) gilbreths
 - (C) therbligs
 - (D) monitors
- 46.** According to the passage, the time it takes a skilled worker to perform the motion of a given job can be measured by using:
- (A) stop watches
 - (B) all five work dimensions
 - (C) special tools
 - (D) therbligs
- 47.** The word "motions" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
- (A) stop watches
 - (B) habits
 - (C) actions
 - (D) special tools
- 48.** Where in the passage does the author comment that the principles of scientific management were often misunderstood?
- (A) Lines 1-5
 - (B) Lines 6-10
 - (C) Lines 11-15
 - (D) Lines 16-20
- 49.** The word " dimensions" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) sizes
 - (B) extents
 - (C) aspects
 - (D) standards
- 50.** All of the following are true except
- (A) scientific management was concerned with productivity.
 - (B) the beginnings of modern management thought commenced in the 19th century.
 - (C) Frank Gilbreth's fame was enhanced by two of his children writing a book.
 - (D) analyzing work to increase productivity is not likely to be useful unless all of the dimensions are considered.

PRACTICE TEST 3

Question 1-10

_____ Mountaineers have noted that as they climb, for example, up to the
12,633-foot Humphreys Peak in the San Francisco Peaks in Arizona, plant life
changes radically. Starting among the cacti of the Sonoran Desert, one climbs
Lin into a pine forest at 7,000 feet and a treeless alpine tundra at the summit. It
e may seem that plants at a given altitude are associated in what can be called
(5) “communities” – groupings of interacting species. The idea is that over time,
plants that require particular climate and soil conditions come to live in the
same places, and hence are frequently to be found together. Scientists who
study the history of plant life are known as paleobotanists, or paleobots for
short. They build up a picture of how groups of plants have responded to
(10) climate changes and how ecosystems develop. But are these associations,
/ which are real in the present, permanent?

_____ A great natural experiment took place on this planet between 25,000 and
10,000 years ago, when small changes in the earth’s orbit and axis of rotation
caused great sheets of ice to spread from the poles. These glaciers covered
much of North America and Europe to depths of up to two miles, and then, as
(15) the climate warmed, they retreated. During this retreat, they left behind newly
/ uncovered land for living things to colonize, and as those living things moved
in they laid down a record we can read now. As the ice retreated and plants
started to grow near a lake, they would release pollen. Some would fall into the
lake, sink to the bottom, and be incorporated into the sediment. By drilling into
the lake bottom it is possible to read the record of successive plant life around
(20) the lake. The fossil record seems clear; there is little or no evidence that entire
/ groups of plants moved north together. Things that lived together in the past
don’t live together now, and things that live together now didn’t live together
in the past. Each individual organism moved at its own pace. The fossil record
seems to be telling us that we should be thinking about preserving species by
giving them room to maneuver – to respond to environmental changes.

(25
/

1. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The effects of the ice age on plants
(B) Plant migration after the ice age
(C) The need to develop a new approach to environmental issues
(D) Communities of plants live at different altitudes
2. The word “radically” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) variably (B) demonstrably (C) quickly (D) dramatically
3. The author mentions “cacti” in line 3 and a “treeless alpine tundra” in line 4 to illustrate
(A) changes in climate (B) the effects of the ice age
(C) communities of plants (D) plant migration
4. The word “which” in line 10 refers to
(A) the responses of plants to climate changes
(B) the current theories of ecosystems
(C) the developments of ecosystems
(D) plant life changes
5. The word “axis” in line 12 is closest in meaning to

(A) center (B) method (C) change (D) slowdown

6. The word "successive" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
 (A) extinct (B) consecutive (C) accumulative (D) following
7. The passage states that by drilling into the lake bottom it is possible to find successive fossils of
 (A) sediment (B) ice (C) plant life (D) pollen
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage
 (A) that the migratory patterns of plants are dependent upon changes in climate
 (B) that modern conservation methods should consider the migratory patterns of plants
 (C) that current associations of plants are similar to those in the past
 (D) that another ice age is likely to occur at some time
9. According to the passage, the movement of individual species of plants
 (A) occurs in groups (B) often depends upon the formation of lakes
 (C) does not occur in groups (D) depends upon climate and soil conditions
10. All of the following are true except
 (A) The ice age occurred when small changes affected the movement of the earth
 (B) Fossil records seem to indicate that plants will be preserved if they have sufficient room to move
 (C) Fossil records clearly show that entire groups of plants are unlikely to have moved together
 (D) In the ice age glaciers covered the world to depths of up to two miles

Question 11-21

Some pioneering work that began as an attempt to discover ways to increase production efficiency led to the founding of the human relations movement in industry and to the development of motivational skills and tools for managers. In 1927 researchers were involved in determining the optimum amount of lighting, temperature, and humidity (with lighting being considered the most important) for the assembly of electronic components at Western Electric. The researchers found that lighting had no consistent effect on production. In fact, production sometimes increased when lighting was reduced to the level of ordinary moonlight! The important part of this experiment began when two Harvard researchers, Elton Mayo and Fritz Roethlisberger, were brought in to investigate these unexpected results further. They found that workers were responding not to the level of lighting but to the fact that they were being observed by the experimenters.

This phenomenon came to be known as the Hawthorne effect since the experiments were conducted at the Western Electric Hawthorne plant. This was the first documented and widely published evidence of the psychological effects on doing work, and it led to the first serious effort aimed at examining psychological and social factors in the workplace. Further experiments were continued for five years. Generally, the researchers concluded from their experiments that economic motivation (pay) was not the sole source of productivity and, in some cases, not even the most important source. Through interviews and test results, the researchers focused on the effects of work attitudes, supervision, and the peer group and other social forces, on productivity.

Their findings laid the groundwork for modern motivation theory, and the study of human factors on the job, which continues to this day in such

(25) common practices as selection and training, establishing favorable work conditions, counseling, and personnel operations. The contributions of this experiment shifted the focus of human motivation from economics to a multifaceted approach including psychological and social forces.

11. What is the passage primarily about?
 - (A) The first widely published development in modern motivation theory
 - (B) Shifting the focus of human motivation from economics to a multifaceted approach
 - (C) The importance of careful research
 - (D) The results of a pioneering study at Western Electric
12. The word "optimum" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) positive
 - (B) favorable
 - (C) best
 - (D) alternate
13. The most significant finding of the original research was
 - (A) lighting had no consistent effect on production
 - (B) production sometimes increased when lighting was reduced to the level of ordinary moonlight.
 - (C) that lighting was no more important than the other factors of temperature and humidity.
 - (D) the results were unexpected and confusing.
14. Why does the author say that the important part of this research began when two Harvard researchers were brought in (lines 8-9)?
 - (A) Until then the research had been poorly conducted
 - (B) They took a multifaceted approach
 - (C) The results of the original research did not make sense
 - (D) Harvard has a good reputation in conducting research
15. The research became known as the "Hawthorne effect" because
 - (A) it was the name of the plant where the study was conducted
 - (B) It was the name suggested by the Harvard researchers
 - (C) It was the name of the principal experimenter
 - (D) There were Hawthorne plants growing at Western Electric where the study was conducted
16. The word "it" in line 14 refers to
 - (A) the experiment
 - (B) economic motivation
 - (C) the Western Electric Hawthorn plant
 - (D) the Hawthorne effect
17. It can be inferred from this passage that the Hawthorne study
 - (A) led to lighting, temperature, and humidity no longer being considered important when seeking ways to improve production
 - (B) Stimulated further research into work condition and worker behavior
 - (C) Led to psychological factors becoming the most important consideration in achieving production efficiency
 - (D) Led to economic considerations being less important in achieving productivity
18. Part of the reason for the change in focus from economics to a more multifaceted approach to the psychological effects on doing work was
 - (A) due to the recognition that workers should be happy at work in order to maintain high productivity
 - (B) a general conclusion that pay was sometimes not the most important factor
 - (C) because the Hawthorne study continued for so long
 - (D) because the workers requested it
19. According to the passage, it can be concluded that a "multifaceted approach" to human motivation in the workplace

- (A) excludes economics
- (B) can lead to greater productivity
- (C) excludes physical conditions
- (D) focuses mainly on psychological and social forces

20. The word “multifaceted” in line 25 is closest in meaning to
 (A) versatile (B) complex (C) many-sided (D) multitude
21. Which of the following is NOT true about the Hawthorne study
 (A) It was the first documented evidence of the psychological effects on doing work
 (B) The Hawthorne study continued for five years
 (C) They found that workers responded not to the level of lighting but to the fact that other work conditions were not favorable
 (D) The study changed the focus from economics to a multifaceted approach

Question 22-31

_____ The handling and delivery of mail has always been a serious business, underpinned by the trust of the public in requiring timeliness, safety, and confidentiality. After early beginnings using horseback and stagecoach, and although cars and trucks later replaced stagecoaches and wagons, the Railway Mail Service still stands as one of America’s most resourceful and exciting postal innovations. This service began in 1832, but grew slowly until the Civil War. Then from 1862, by sorting the mail on board moving trains, the Post Office Department was able to decentralize its operations as railroads began to crisscross the nation on a regular basis, and speed up mail delivery. This service lasted until 1974. During peak decades of service, railway mail clerks handled 93% of all non-local mail and by 1905 the service had over 12,000 employees.

_____ Railway Post Office trains used a system of mail cranes to exchange mail at stations without stopping. As a train approached the crane, a clerk prepared the catcher arm which would then snatch the incoming mailbag in the blink of an eye. The clerk then booted out the outgoing mailbag. Experienced clerks were considered the elite of the Postal Service’s employees, and spoke with pride of making the switch at night with nothing but the curves and feel of the track to warn them of an upcoming catch. They also worked under the greatest pressure and their jobs were considered to be exhausting and dangerous. In addition to regular demands of their jobs they could find themselves the victims of train wrecks and robberies.

_____ As successful as it was, “mail-on-the-fly” still had its share of glitches. If they hoisted the train’s catcher arm too soon, they risked hitting switch targets, telegraph poles or semaphores, which would rip the catcher arm off the train. Too late, and they would miss an exchange.

22. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 (A) How Post Office Trains handled the mail without stopping
 (B) The skills of experienced clerks
 (C) How the mail cranes exchanged the mail
 (D) Improvements in mail handling and delivery
23. The word “underpinned” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) lowered (B) underlain (C) obliged (D) required

24. The public expects the following three services in handling and delivery of mail except
 (A) confidentiality (B) timeliness (C) safety (D) accuracy
25. According to the passage, the Railway Mail Service commenced in
 (A) 1832 (B) 1842 (C) 1874 (D) 1905
26. Which of the following can be inferred from the first paragraph
 (A) Mail was often lost or damaged as it was exchanged on the mail crane
 (B) There was a high turnover of railway mail clerks
 (C) The development of the mailroads during the second half of the 19th century enabled Post Office Department to focus on timeliness
 (D) The Post Office Department was more concerned about speeding up mail delivery than the safety of its clerks
27. The word "elite" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
 (A) superior (B) majority (C) more capable (D) leader
28. Which of the following is true, according to the passage
 (A) The clerk booted out the outgoing mailbag before snatching the incoming bag
 (B) Clerks couldn't often see what they were doing
 (C) The Railway Mail clerk's job was considered elite because it was safe and exciting
 (D) Despite their success railway mail clerks only handled a small proportion of all non-local mail
29. In line 18, the word "they" refers to
 (A) trains (B) Postal Service's employees
 (C) Mailbags (D) Experience clerks
30. The word "glitches" in line 20 can be replaced by
 (A) accidents (B) blames (C) advantages (D) problems
31. Where in the passage does the author first mention the dangers of the Post Office clerk's job?
 (A) Lines 5-9 (B) Lines 10-14 (C) Lines 15-19 (D) Lines 20-23

Questions 32-40

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas in 1897. Thirty one years later, she received a phone call that would change her life. She was invited to become the first woman passenger to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a plane. The flight took more than 20 hours - about three times longer than it routinely takes today to cross the Atlantic by plane. Earhart was twelve years old before she ever saw an airplane, and she didn't take her first flight until 1920. But she was so thrilled by her first experience in a plane that she quickly began to take flying lessons. She wrote, "As soon as I left the ground, I knew I myself had to fly."

After that flight Earhart became a media sensation. She was given a ticker tape parade down Broadway in New York and even President Coolidge called to congratulate her. Because her record-breaking career and physical appearance were similar to pioneering pilot and American hero Charles Lindbergh, she earned the nickname "Lady Lindy." She wrote a book about her flight across the Atlantic, called 20 Hrs., 40 Min.

Earhart continued to break records, and also polished her skills as a speaker and writer, always advocating women's achievements, especially in

aviation. Her next goal was to achieve a transatlantic crossing alone. In 1927 Charles Lindbergh became the first person to make a solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic. Five years later, Earhart became the first woman to repeat that feat. Her popularity grew even more and she was the undisputed queen of the air. She then wanted to fly around the world, and in June 1937 she left Miami with Fred Noonan as her navigator. No one knows why she left behind important communication and navigation instruments. Perhaps it was to make room for additional fuel for the long flight. The pair made it to New Guinea in 21 days and then left for Howland Island, a tiny island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The last communication from Earhart and Noonan was on July 2, 1937 with a nearby Coast Guard ship. The United States Navy conducted a massive search for more than two weeks but no trace of the plane or its passengers was ever found. Many people believe they got lost and simply ran out of fuel and died.

- 32.** With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?
 (A) The history of aviation (B) The tragic death of the queen of air
 (C) Achievements of early aviation pioneers (D) The achievements of a pioneering aviatrix
- 33.** According to the passage, which of the following statements about Earhart is NOT true?
 (A) She wrote a book about her solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic, called 20 Hrs., 40 Min.
 (B) In her last adventure, she didn't take communication and navigation instruments by accident, and that led to the tragedy.
 (C) She is regarded as the female Chare Lindbergh in aviation.
 (D) She was in her late twenties when she took her first flight.
- 34.** According to the passage, when did Amelia Earhart began her first flight
 (A) when she was 12 years old (B) 1920
 (C) when she first saw an airplane (D) when she started to take flying lessons.
- 35.** The word "sensation" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 (A) feeling (B) hit (C) excitement (D) perception
- 36.** Amelia Earhart was called "Lady Lindy" because
 (A) she was the undisputed queen of the air.
 (B) President Coolidge gave her the nickname.
 (C) she repeated Charles Lindbergh's feat.
 (D) of her career and her physical resemblance to Lindbergh
- 37.** The word "undisputed" in line18 is closest in meaning to
 (A) contemporary (B) undeceived (C) dissipated (D) undoubted
- 38.** The word "it" in line 20 refers to
 (A) plane (B) communication (C) the reason (D) aviation.
- 39.** The word "massive" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
 (A) substantial (B) general (C) large (D) careful
- 40.** It may be inferred from the passage that Amelia Earhart
 (A) would not have developed her love of flying if she had not been invited to become the first woman passenger to cross the Atlantic in a plane.
 (B) Would have continued to seek new adventures and records to break if she had not died at the age of 39.
 (C) became too confident and took too many risks to be able to live to old age.
 (D) did not want to return to the United States.

Question 41-50

_____ Music can bring us to tears or to our feet, drive us into battle or lull us to sleep. Music is indeed remarkable in its power over all humankind, and perhaps for that very reason, no human culture on earth has ever lived without it. From discoveries made in France and Slovenia even Neanderthal man, as long as 53,000 years ago, had developed surprisingly sophisticated, sweet-sounding flutes carved from animal bones. It is perhaps then, no accident that music should strike such a chord with the limbic system – an ancient part of our brain, evolutionarily speaking, and one that we share with much of the animal kingdom. Some researchers even propose that music came into this world long before the human race ever did. For example, the fact that whale and human music have so much in common even though our evolutionary paths have not intersected for nearly 60 million years suggests that music may predate humans. They assert that rather than being the inventors of music, we are latecomers to the musical scene.

_____ Humpback whale composers employ many of the same tricks that human songwriters do. In addition to using similar rhythms, humpbacks keep musical phrases to a few seconds, creating themes out of several phrases before singing the next one. Whale songs in general are no longer than symphony movements, perhaps because they have a similar attention span. Even though they can sing over a range of seven octaves, the whales typically sing in key, spreading adjacent notes no farther apart than a scale. They mix percussive and pure tones in pretty much the same ratios as human composers – and follow their ABA form, in which a theme is presented, elaborated on and then revisited in a slightly modified form. Perhaps most amazing, humpback whale songs include repeating refrains that rhyme. It has been suggested that whales might use rhymes for exactly the same reasons that we do: as devices to help them remember. Whale songs can also be rather catchy. When a few humpbacks from the Indian Ocean strayed into the Pacific, some of the whales they met there quickly changed their tunes – singing the new whales' songs within three short years. Some scientists are even tempted to speculate that a universal music awaits discovery.

41. Why did the author write the passage?

- (A) To describe the music for some animals, including humans
- (B) To illustrate the importance of music to whales
- (C) To show that music is not a human or even modern invention
- (D) To suggest that music is independent of life forms that use it

42. The word “sophisticated” in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- (A) complex
- (B) intricate
- (C) well-developed
- (D) entangled

43. The word “one” in line 7 can be replaced by

- (A) the chord
- (B) the left brain
- (C) the right brain
- (D) the limbic system

44. According to the passage, which of the following is true of humpback whales

- (A) their tunes are distinctively different from human tunes
- (B) they can sing over a range of seven octaves
- (C) they do not use rhyme, unlike humans
- (D) whale songs of a particular group cannot be learned by other whales

45. The word “they” in line 18 refers to

- (A) human composers
- (B) whole songs
- (C) octaves
- (D) whales

46. Which of the following is NOT true about humpback whale music?

- (A) It uses similar patterns to human songs
- (B) It's comparative in length to symphony movements
- (C) It's easy to learn by other whales
- (D) It's in a form of creating a theme, elaborating and revisiting in rhyming refrains

47. The word "refrains" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

- (A) tunes
- (B) notes
- (C) musical phrases
- (D) sounds

48. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The earliest human beings came from France and Slovenia
- (B) Music helped to shape the whale brain
- (C) Humpback whales imitate the way human composers so in creating their own music
- (D) The research of musical brain will lead to a discovery of a universal music

49. Where in the passage does the author first mention whales?

- (A) Lines 5-9
- (B) Lines 10-14
- (C) Lines 15-19
- (D) Lines 20-24

50. The word 'their' in line 25 refers to

- (A) Indian Ocean humpbacks
- (B) Pacific Ocean humpbacks
- (C) all whales
- (D) whale songs

PRACTICE TEST 4

Questions 1-11

_____ Jazz has been called “the art of expression set to music”, and “America’s great contribution to music”. It has functioned as popular art and enjoyed periods of fairly widespread public response, in the “jazz age” of the 1920s, in the “swing era” of the late 1930s and in the peak popularity of modern jazz in the late 1950s. The standard legend about Jazz is that it originated around the end of the 19th century in New Orleans and moved up the Mississippi River to Memphis, St. Louis, and finally to Chicago. It welded together the elements of Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues. However, the influences of what led to those early sounds goes back to tribal African drum beats and European musical structures. Buddy Bolden, a New Orleans barber and cornet player, is generally considered to have been the first real jazz musician, around 1891.

_____ What made Jazz significantly different from the other earlier forms of music was the use of improvisation. Jazz displayed a break from traditional music where a composer wrote an entire piece of music on paper, leaving the musicians to break their backs playing exactly what was written on the score. In a jazz piece, however, the song is simply a starting point, or sort of skeletal guide for the jazz musicians to improvise around. Actually, many of the early jazz musicians were bad sight readers and some couldn’t even read music at all. Generally speaking, these early musicians couldn’t make very much money and were stuck working menial jobs to make a living. The second wave of New Orleans jazz musicians included such memorable players as Joe Oliver, Kid Ory, and Jelly Roll Morton. These men formed small bands and took the music of earlier musicians, improved its complexity, and gained greater success. This music is known as “hot jazz” due to the enormously fast speeds and rhythmic drive.

_____ A young cornet player by the name of Louis Armstrong was discovered by Joe Oliver in New Orleans. He soon grew up to become one of the greatest and most successful musicians of all time, and later one of the biggest stars in the world. The impact of Armstrong and other talented early jazz musicians changed the way we look at music.

1. The Passage answers which of the following questions?
 - (A) Why did Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues lose popularity after about 1900?
 - (B) What were the origins of Jazz and how did it differ from other forms of music?
 - (C) What has been the greatest contribution of cornet players to music in the twentieth century?
 - (D) Which early Jazz musicians most influenced the development of Blues music?
2. According to the passage, jazz originated in

(A) Chicago	(B) St. Louis
(C) along the Mississippi river	(D) New Orleans
3. The word “welded” in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) squeezed (B) bound (C) added (D) stirred
4. Which of the following distinguished Jazz as a new form of musical expression?
(A) the use of cornets (B) "hot Jazz"
(C) improvisation (D) New Orleans
5. The word "skeletal" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
(A) framework (B) musical (C) basic (D) essential
6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) many early Jazz musicians had poor sight
(B) there is no slow music in Jazz
(C) many early Jazz musicians had little formal musical training
(D) the cornet is the most common musical instrument used in Jazz
7. The word "menial" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
(A) mens (B) attractive (C) degrading (D) skilled
8. According to the passage, which of the following belonged to the second wave of New Orleans Jazz musicians?
(A) Louis Armstrong (B) Buddy Bolden (C) St. Louis (D) Joe Oliver
9. All of the following are true EXCEPT
(A) the late 1930s was called the "swing era"
(B) "hot Jazz" is rhythmic
(C) Jazz has been said to be America's greatest contribution to music
(D) Joe Oliver is generally considered to be the first real Jazz musician
10. The word "its" in line 21 refers to
(A) small bands (B) earlier music (C) men (D) earlier musicians
11. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
(A) "improvisation" (line 12) (B) "traditional" (line 12)
(C) "composer" (line 12) (D) "score" (line 14)

Questions 12-21

The Moon has been worshipped by primitive peoples and has inspired humans to create everything from lunar calendars to love sonnets, but what do we really know about it? The most accepted theory about the origin of the Moon is that it was formed of the debris from a massive collision with the young Earth about 4.6 billion years ago. A huge body, perhaps the size of Mars, struck the Earth, throwing out an immense amount of debris that coalesced and cooled in orbit around the Earth.

The development of Earth is inextricably linked to the moon; the Moon's gravitational influence upon the Earth is the primary cause of ocean tides. In fact, the Moon has more than twice the effect upon the tides than does the

(10) Sun. The Moon makes one rotation and completes a revolution around the Earth every 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. This synchronous rotation is caused by an uneven distribution of mass in the Moon (essentially, it is heavier on one side than the other) and has allowed the Earth's gravity to keep one side of the Moon permanently facing Earth. It is an average distance from Earth of 384,403 km.

(15) The Moon has no atmosphere; without an atmosphere, the Moon has nothing to protect it from meteorite impacts, and thus the surface of the Moon is covered with impact craters, both large and small. The Moon also has no active tectonic or volcanic activity, so the erosive effects of atmospheric weathering, tectonic shifts, and volcanic upheavals that tend to erase and reform the Earth's surface features are not at work on the Moon. In fact, even
 (20) tiny surface features such as the footprint left by an astronaut in the lunar soil are likely to last for millions of years, unless obliterated by a chance meteorite strike. The surface gravity of the Moon is about one-sixth that of the Earth's. Therefore, a man weighing 82 kilograms on Earth would only weigh 14 kilograms on the Moon.

The geographical features of the Earth most like that of the Moon are, in fact,
 (25) places such as the Hawaiian volcanic craters and the huge meteor crater in Arizona. The climate of the Moon is very unlike either Hawaii or Arizona, however; in fact the temperature on the Moon ranges between 123 degrees C. to -233 degrees C.

12. What is the passage primarily about?
 (A) the Moon's effect upon the Earth
 (B) the origin of the Moon
 (C) what we know about the Moon and its differences to Earth
 (D) a comparison of the Moon and the Earth
13. The word "massive" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 (A) unavoidable (B) dense (C) huge (D) impressive
14. The word "debris" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 (A) rubbish (B) satellites (C) moons (D) earth
15. According to the passage, the Moon is
 (A) older than the Earth (B) protected by a dense atmosphere
 (C) composed of a few active volcanoes (D) the primary cause of Earth's ocean tides
16. The word "uneven" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 (A) Heavier (B) Equally distributed
 (C) Orderly (D) Not uniform
17. Why does the author mention "impact craters" in line 16?
 (A) to show the result of the Moon not having an atmosphere
 (B) to show the result of the Moon not having active tectonic or volcanic activity
 (C) to explain why the Moon has no plant life because of meteorites
 (D) to explain the corrosive effects of atmospheric weathering

- 18.** The word “erase” in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(A) change (B) impact (C) obliterate (D) erupt
- 19.** A person on the Moon would weigh less than on the Earth because
(A) of the composition of lunar soil
(B) the surface gravity of the Moon is less
(C) the Moon has no atmosphere
(D) the Moon has no active tectonic or volcanic activity
- 20.** All of the following are true about the Moon EXCEPT
(A) it has a wide range of temperatures
(B) it is heavier on one side than the other
(C) it is unable to protect itself from meteorite attacks
(D) it has less effect upon the tides than the Sun
- 21.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) the Moon is not able to support human life
(B) if the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides
(C) people living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon
(D) Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon

Questions 22-31

- People of Hispanic origin were on the North American continent centuries before settlers arrived from Europe in the early 1600s and the thirteen colonies joined together to form the United States in the late 1700s.
- Lin The first census of the new nation was conducted in 1790, and counted about
e four million people, most of whom were white. Of the white citizens, more than
(5) 80% traced their ancestry back to England. There were close to 700,000 slaves
and about 60,000 “free Negroes”. Only a few Native American Indians who
paid taxes were included in the census count, but the total Native American
population was probably about one million.
- By 1815, the population of the United States was 8.4 million. Over the
(10 next 100 years, the country took in about 35 million immigrants, with the
) greatest numbers coming in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1882, 40,000
Chinese arrived, and between 1900 and 1907, there were more than 30,000
Japanese immigrants. But by far, the largest numbers of the new immigrants
were from central, eastern, and southern Europe.
- An enormous amount of racial and ethnic assimilation has taken place in
(15 the United States. In 1908, play-write Israel Zangwill first used the term
) “melting pot” to describe the concept of a place where many races melted in a
crucible and re-formed to populate a new land. Some years during the first two
decades of the 20th century, there were as many as one million new

immigrants per year, an astonishing 1 percent of the total population of the United States.

- (20) In 1921, however, the country began to limit immigration, and the
) Immigration Act of 1924 virtually closed the door. The total number of
immigrants admitted per year dropped from as many as a million to only
150,000. A quota system was established that specified the number of
immigrants that could come from each country. It heavily favored immigrants
from northern and western Europe and severely limited everyone else. This
(25) system remained in effect until 1965, although after World War II, several
) exceptions were made to the quota system to allow in groups of refugees.

- 22.** Why did the author write the passage?
(A) to outline the ways immigration has been restricted
(B) to emphasize the impact of migrants from Europe
(C) to explain and give examples of the concept of a “melting pot”
(D) to summarize the main features of immigration
- 23.** According to the passage, which ancestry predominated at the time of the first census?
(A) Native Americans (B) Negroes (C) English (D) Hispanic
- 24.** The word “ancestry” in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) origins (B) inheritance (C) color (D) freedom
- 25.** The word “their” in line 5 refers to which of the following
(A) immigrants (B) people of Hispanic origin
(C) white citizens (D) Native Americans
- 26.** Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
(A) a quota system was in place from 1908
(B) a peak period of immigration was in the late 1800s and early 1900s
(C) slaves were not counted in the first census
(D) only those who paid taxes were included in the first census
- 27.** The number of immigrants taken in over the 100 years to 1915 was
(A) probably about 1 million (B) about 35 million
(C) 8.4 million (D) about 4 million
- 28.** The word “concept” in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) location (B) type (C) complexity (D) thought
- 29.** The word “virtually” in line 21 is closest in meaning to
(A) effectively (B) occasionally (C) thoroughly (D)
undeservedly
- 30.** Which of the following is NOT true about immigrants
(A) they were subjected to an official quota in the Immigration Act from 1924
(B) during the 1900s immigrants numbered 1 percent of the total population
(C) settlers of Hispanic origin arrived centuries before those from Europe
(D) numbers began to be limited from 1921
- 31.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage

- (A) preserving a developing “American” culture was a major factor leading to the introduction of the quota system
- (B) racial and ethnic assimilation did not occur as planned
- (C) racial and ethnic tensions would have increased if the quota system had not been introduced
- (D) the quota system was introduced to limit population growth

Questions 32-40

_____ Considered the most influential architect of his time, Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) was born in the small rural community of Richland Center, Wisconsin. He entered the University of Wisconsin at the age of 15 as a special student, studying engineering because the school had no course in architecture. At the age of 20 he then went to work as a draughtsman in Chicago in order to learn the traditional, classical language of architecture. After marrying into a wealthy business family at the age of 21, Wright set up house in an exclusive neighborhood in Chicago, and after a few years of working for a number of architectural firms, set up his own architectural office.

_____ For twenty years he brought up a family of six children upstairs, and ran a thriving architectural practice of twelve or so draughtsmen downstairs. Here, in an idyllic American suburb, with giant oaks, sprawling lawns, and no fences, Wright built some sixty rambling homes by the year 1900. He became the leader of a style known as the “Prairie” school - houses with low-pitched roofs and extended lines that blended into the landscape and typified his style of “organic architecture”.

_____ By the age of forty-one, in 1908, Wright had achieved extraordinary social and professional success. He gave countless lectures at major universities, and started his Taliesin Fellowship - a visionary social workshop in itself. In 1938 he appeared on the cover of Time magazine, and later, on a two cent stamp. The most spectacular buildings of his mature period were based on forms borrowed from nature, and the intentions were clearly romantic, poetic, and intensely personal. Examples of these buildings are Tokyo’s Imperial Hotel (1915-22: demolished 1968), and New York City’s Guggenheim Museum (completed 1959) He continued working until his death in 1959, at the age of 92, although in his later years, he spent as much time giving interviews and being a celebrity, as he did in designing buildings. Wright can be considered an essentially idiosyncratic architect whose influence was immense but whose pupils were few.

32. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?

- (A) the development of modern architecture in America
- (B) the contributions of the “Prairie” School to modern architecture
- (C) the life and achievements of a famous architect
- (D) the influence of the style of “organic architecture” in America

33. Frank Lloyd Wright first worked as a draughtsman because

- (A) for twenty years he lived above his shop and employed draughtsmen
(B) to learn the language of architecture
(C) that is what he studied at the University of Wisconsin
(D) that is the work of new employees in architectural firms
- 34.** The word “some” in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) around (B) over (C) nearly (D) exactly
- 35.** According to the passage, an idyllic American suburb is
(A) based on forms borrowed from nature
(B) blended into the landscape
(C) giant oaks, sprawling lawns, and no fences
(D) houses with low-pitched roofs and extended lines
- 36.** The word “blended” in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) dug (B) cut (C) imposed (D) merged
- 37.** The word “itself” in line 17 refers to
(A) social workshop (B) Taliesin Fellowship
(C) He (D) Major universities
- 38.** The word “idiosyncratic” in line 24 is closest in meaning to
(A) idiotic (B) idealistic (C) individualistic (D) independent
- 39.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) the Taliesin Fellowship was a grant of money
(B) many of Wright’s architectural ideas have not been taken up by others
(C) Wright used his wife’s money to set up his own architectural office in an exclusive neighborhood in Chicago
(D) Some of Wright’s most notable buildings have been demolished because they were not popular
- 40.** All of the following about Frank Lloyd Wright are true EXCEPT
(A) he became the leader of a style known as “organic architecture”
(B) he died at the age of 92
(C) he commenced university studies at the age of 15
(D) some of his most spectacular buildings were not in America

Questions 41-50

The healing power of maggots is not new. Human beings have discovered it several times. The Maya are said to have used maggots for therapeutic purposes a thousand years ago. As early as the sixteenth century, European doctors noticed that soldiers with maggot-infested wounds healed well. More recently, doctors have realized that maggots can be cheaper and more effective than drugs in some respects, and these squirming larvae have, at times, enjoyed a quiet medical renaissance. The problem may have more to do with the weak stomachs of those using them than with good science. The modern heyday of maggot therapy began during World War I, when an American doctor named William Baer was shocked to notice that two soldiers who had lain on a battlefield for a week while their abdominal wounds became infested with thousands of maggots, had recovered better than wounded men treated in the military hospital. After the war, Baer proved to the medical

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establishment that maggots could cure some of the toughest infections.

In the 1930s hundreds of hospitals used maggot therapy. Maggot therapy
requires the right kind of larvae. Only the maggots of blowflies (a family that
(15 includes common bluebottles and greenbottles) will do the job; they devour
) dead tissue, whether in an open wound or in a corpse. Some other maggots, on
the other hand, such as those of the screw-worm eat live tissue. They must be
avoided. When blowfly eggs hatch in a patient's wound, the maggots eat the
dead flesh where gangrene-causing bacteria thrive. They also excrete
compounds that are lethal to bacteria they don't happen to swallow.
(20 Meanwhile, they ignore live flesh, and in fact, give it a gentle growth-
) stimulating massage simply by crawling over it. When they metamorphose into
flies, they leave without a trace – although in the process, they might upset the
hospital staff as they squirm around in a live patient. When sulfa drugs, the
first antibiotics, emerged around the time of World War II, maggot therapy
quickly faded into obscurity.
(25
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- 41.** Why did the author write the passage?
(A) because of the resistance to using the benefits of maggots
(B) to demonstrate the important contribution of William Baer
(C) to outline the healing power of maggots
(D) to explain treatment used before the first antibiotics
- 42.** The word “renaissance” in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) revival (B) resistance (C) support (D) condemnation
- 43.** According to the passage, William Bayer was shocked because
(A) two soldiers had lain on the battlefield for a week
(B) the medical establishment refused to accept his findings
(C) the soldiers abdominal wounds had become infested with maggots
(D) the soldiers had recovered better than those in a military hospital
- 44.** Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
(A) sulfa drugs have been developed from maggots
(B) maggots only eat dead tissue
(C) bluebottles and greenbottles produce maggots
(D) blowfly maggots only eat dead tissue
- 45.** The word “devour” in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) chew (B) clean (C) change (D) consume
- 46.** The word “thrive” in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(A) prosper (B) eat (C) move (D) grow
- 47.** The word “metamorphose” in line 22 is closest in meaning to
(A) disappear (B) grow (C) change (D) move
- 48.** The word “they” in line 23 refers to
(A) flies (B) maggots
(C) gangrene-causing bacteria (D) live patients

- 49.** All of the following are true EXCEPT
- (A) maggots come from eggs
 - (B) maggots eat bacteria
 - (C) maggots are larvae
 - (D) William Bayer discovered a new type of maggot
- 50.** What can be inferred from the passage about maggots?
- (A) modern science might be able to develop new drugs from maggots that would fight infection
 - (B) maggot therapy would have been more popular if antibiotics had not been discovered
 - (C) William Baer later changed his mind about the value of using maggot therapy
 - (D) sulfa drugs were developed from maggots

PRACTICE TEST 1

CCADAB CDACCAB BACBA ACADDBA ABDAA

PRACTICE TEST 2

CBBDC BDCAA DBBCC BADBB ADCDC CDABB CBDAB CADCD BBADC DCBCB

PRACTICE TEST 3

BDCAA BDBCD DCABA DDBBC CDBDA CABDD CDBBB DDCCB ACDBD DABAB

PRACTICE TEST 4

BDBCA CCDDb ACCAD DACBD ADCAC BBDAB ACBAC DBCBA CADDD DCBAB